

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1863.

NUMBER 83.

The Saint Paul Press.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

We have confirmation this morning of the report that the rebels are falling back from Fredericksburg to defenses near Richmond, and that ordnance and machinery for the manufacture of arms is being removed to Georgia.

The news from Vicksburg and the Yazoo is not of a definite character. Farragut on board his flagship Hartford is near Vicksburg, which is eight miles below Vicksburg. The boat which is mentioned in the remainder of our news, which is mentioned, probably refers to the first attempt to pass Port Hudson with which we were regaled by the rebels. It should not be considered as a denial of the passage of the fleet; on the contrary another dispatch says two of Farragut's gunboats are below Vicksburg.

Admiral Porter is striking out for the Yazoo by a new route. The passage through Deer Creek will bring him to the Yazoo below Yazoo City. If he has succeeded in making the passage with five iron-clads, we may look for the speedy clearance of the Yazoo.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided in favor of the right to draft foreign born persons and that soldiers are entitled to vote.

A deserter from our army, who returned to Indianapolis as a spy, has been captured and sentenced to be shot.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Gold has taken another series of tremulous leaps downward. On Monday last the New York market closed at 155, being about the average rate since the bubble of gold speculation was burst—some four weeks ago—by the adoption by Congress of Mr. Chase's admirable financial scheme. On that occasion, our readers will recollect, it fell from its culminating point of 175, on the tip of the wild bulls' horns, down to 154 in one day, and it has fallen but a cent or two below that all day before yesterday. (Tuesday) when it fell suddenly from 155 to 148 and yesterday it tumbled again to 140 1/2, a decline of 16 cents in two days.

The sudden fall of gold a month ago was the natural result of a fictitious inflation. The almost equally abrupt decline of the past two days has a profounder and more momentous significance. It means not only the return of popular confidence in the financial and military measures of the Administration, but a new and sudden development of the elements, and augmentation of the chances of success, in putting down the rebellion. The recent news of Farragut's and Porter's brilliant successes on the Mississippi with the increased probabilities of the fall of the rebel stronghold on that river, have doubtless contributed largely to this result. The absorption of Treasury notes in the 3-20 bonds now in course of sale by Secretary Chase, is also an important element. But as much perhaps as to any military or financial advantages yet gained or expected by us, we must attribute the happy change in the money market to the symptoms everywhere apparent of weakness and disheartenment among the rebels. They are falling back from Fredericksburg; they are preparing, doubtless, to evacuate Vicksburg; the tone of their papers is one of despondency; gold is 500 in Richmond; the Confederacy is exhausted of its food resources, and a ruthless conscription which has already absorbed its able-bodied white population is powerless to reinforce its armies, wasted less by disease and battle than by desertion, and while their position is fearfully weakening they begin to find that the Yankees have just begun to fight, and that our armies, already largely superior to theirs, are to be augmented by conscription to a force which will make them irresistible. At last, then, thank God! the day breaks. Let the loyal heart beat! The crisis is past, and the Nation is already saved!

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Our dispatches this morning by the way of Vicksburg, contradict, or at least largely qualify the previous news received of the success of Farragut in passing Port Hudson. It was officially reported from Southwest Pass that he had passed Port Hudson with his whole fleet except the Mississippi, which was destroyed. From above Vicksburg we have now the brief report, also from official sources, that only one of his vessels passed, the rest having been repulsed.

If this be so, even with Farragut on board, it can scarcely be considered an important success, and on the contrary would seem to expose the winning vessel to the imminent peril of a single hand and unequal encounter with the whole rebel fleet between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. We are inclined, however, to give credence to the first report.

The brief dispatch concerning Admiral Porter's operations is made promising. To understand its importance it must be read by light of a map, and recent events. Our dispatches a day or two ago announced that the water had been let into the canal which has been dug

by Porter connecting the Mississippi with Lake Providence. Lake Providence is connected by the bayous and streams mentioned in the dispatch this morning with the Yazoo, some fifteen miles north-east of Vicksburg, and it is through these that Admiral Porter has descended with his iron-clads.

He then, we suppose, ascended the Yazoo to Yazoo City or Haines' Bluff, where he would have expected to meet the fleet which was to enter the Yazoo from the north by the way of Yazoo Pass and the Tallahatchie, but which, at last advice, was still held in check by a rebel battery at Greenwood, where the Tallahatchie and Yalobusha rivers unite to form the Yazoo, some fifty miles by land above Yazoo City.

THE BISON'S RETURN.
BUFFALO.—A fine buffalo was killed the other day by some trappers, twelve miles west of Glenwood, on Tuesday last, and was sent to the city by the way of the railroad. It was a fine specimen of the species, and was said to be the first of the season. It was a fine specimen of the species, and was said to be the first of the season.

Buffaloes within sixty miles of St. Paul! Think of it! A fresh stock of bison, and a swift little mare in the stable, whose limbs are said to be fashioned in the form of the joyous dance! But where are we, that this very habitat of the desert has become so near a neighbor? It was a decade ago or more, hunters say, since the last of his race was seen this side of the Red River. What has brought him back, this lord of the desert, from his long exile? There is indeed a sad and serious suggestion in this strange return of the buffalo to his ancient haunts, that the desolation which enticed him on was made by human hands; that the silence which wooed him from meadow to meadow and from hill to hill on his adventurous journey, was sealed with blood and fire. Did he know that his dark-skinned enemy who had chased him from river to mountain since time was young, was now in league with him to conquer back the common heritage of the wild hunter and his prey, and to carry back the boundaries of his ancient pastures to the shores of that mighty river which he crossed—the pioneer of emigrants—near forty years ago, the annals say; and that the Sioux had sworn, and written the oath in a pigment roller than his remembrance, that the buffalo and elk shall range with him at home again in all the land between the Red River and Mississippi over the graves of the *Ironclads*? And perchance these ragged bison, that have come to grief from too much tenderness in pushing their explorations, were the advanced picket-guard of a vast army of invasion by these bulls of Bashan; or a reconnoitering party sent out to see how faithfully Little Crow had kept his pledge of devastation, and what was the prospect of a season's supply of forage where Saint Paul used to stand, and whether the grazing was as good at Winona as it used to be, and if the water of the Mississippi was as brackish as that of Devil's Lake?

If bulls—as their aggressive disposition would seem to indicate—these poor brutes are evidently the victims of misplaced confidence; if cows, their rash intrusion into General Sibley's lines doubtless arises from that ungovernable curiosity which is said to distinguish the female sex.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Canadians have commenced to make use of the term "Copperhead," applying it to a class heretofore known as Reformers.

Some impudent fellow gets off the following: "Little Mac" was recently honored with the presentation of a Spade at the Tremont House in Boston. It was marked "Iron has entered Southern soil and Northern soil." The handle was of pure brass, and it was marked "cost \$350,000,000." On the reverse side was written, "Little Mac, for Digester."

The Toronto *Globe* says that a daughter of His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, fell and broke her arm, on Wednesday, while skating at the Rink in Quebec.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* expresses some misgivings as to the defenses of the city. He suggests a way in which the Yankees may succeed.

Would it not be desirable to us if the Yankees were to take advantage of some dark night, and pass by our batteries unopposed, and at daylight present themselves to the town and the city. It is not asserted that this can be done, but we know that the Yankees had been enough to succeed in a like undertaking in running between Fort Jackson and St. Philip below New Orleans.

The Rev. O. Robert Baird, D. D., died at his residence in Yonkers on Sunday morning. He was about sixty-five years of age, and filled his life with deeds of usefulness at home and abroad.

There is much anxiety among foreign residents of this country, who have taken out their first papers. This class heretofore have been exempt, but when Congress came to consider the form of a conscription bill, it was decided that foreigners who had taken out their first papers were liable to military duty. The British consular officers are besieged with applications for relief, but the foreign consuls have no power. It is understood, however, that Lord Lyons, having been consulted on the subject, has submitted the points involved to the decision of the English Government, from whom an answer is expected before the conscription law gets into operation.

Revenue Raised in the 2nd Minnesota District.

Resume of the Tax for the Last Five Months.

A Table Showing the Number Engaged in the Different Branches of Business.

We give below a statement of the revenue raised in this district during the months of October, November, December, January and February. This exhibit has been compiled from the returns made by Assessors Morrison, to whom we are indebted for favors during its preparation.

This district is divided into twelve divisions as follows:

No. 1, Wahawah County; No. 2, Goodhue County; No. 3, Dakota County; No. 4, Ramsey County; No. 5, Washington County; No. 6, Chicago, Pine, Kanabec, Carlton, St. Louis and Lake Counties; No. 7, Anoka, Sherburne, Isanti, and Manomoni Counties; No. 8, Benton, Morrison, Crow Wing, Miller, Lac, Aitkin, and Itasca Counties; No. 9, Hennepin County; No. 10, Wright, Meeker, Mountrail, Lac qui par, Chippewa and Big Stone Counties; No. 11, Carver, McLeod, Lincoln and Kandiyohi Counties; No. 12, Stearns, Todd, Douglas, Cass, Otter Tail, Becker, Clay, Polk, and Pembina Counties.

Class A covers the Ad Valorem tax, Class B, the license, and Class C, the Specific tax. We give in table (D) a statement showing the amount collected in the different divisions in each class, for the five months, the county or counties comprising the divisions being indicated by the numbers, and the class by the letters.

TABLE D.

No.	Class	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Total
No. 1, Class A	A	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00
No. 2, Class A	A	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00
No. 3, Class A	A	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00
No. 4, Class A	A	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00
No. 5, Class A	A	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00
No. 6, Class A	A	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00
No. 7, Class A	A	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00
No. 8, Class A	A	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00
No. 9, Class A	A	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00
No. 10, Class A	A	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00
No. 11, Class A	A	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00
No. 12, Class A	A	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00
Total		12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	60,000.00

INDIAN WAR ITEMS.

PALE INDIANS.—Scouting on the Frontier.—Winnebago Depletions.—The Indians at the Upper Agency.—The Country between Fort Ridgely and Glenwood.—Sickness at Hulettsburg.

From the Mankato Record.
FARRAGUT'S REPORT.—Reports that a small party of soldiers had been surrounded and murdered by Indians at Yellow Medicine, and that a body of three hundred Sioux were assembled there, have been quite current during the past week, but without the slightest foundation in truth. The whole affair, we learn, originated with a few soldiers, who had been out on a scouting excursion from Fort Ridgely, and who stated the reports upon their return to test the gullibility of their comrades.

The report that the settlers were flocking into New Ulm, and sending their families here for safety is equally false. During the entire winter and spring, vigilant scouts on the frontier have been unable to find the slightest trace of Indians, and when they do, our friends in the interior will have timely notice to seek shelter in the several garisons—unfounded, we advise them to pay no attention to such silly rumors as the above.

WINNEBAGO CAPTURED.—During the past few weeks, a band of Winnebagoes have been prowling about Madison Lake, committing depredations upon the property of the citizens of that vicinity. The dwelling house of Mr. Steward was plundered, and two bags belonging to a soldier in Captain Cox's company, were killed. On Monday last, four or five settlers in the vicinity of Lake Madison, captured eight of the Winnebagoes, and five others were pursued and fired at but escaped. The prisoners were brought to this place and tendered to Col. Miller, but, acting under instructions from the War Department at Washington, that officer declined to receive them. They were taken back to the Agency.

We learn that an arrangement between the Indian and War Departments, Indians caught outside of their reservation or committing depredations upon the property of whites, are to be delivered to the Agent for punishment, and the military are prohibited from interfering, except at the request of the agent, or in case of an open raid or attack upon the whites.

The Agent being the only channel through which redress can be obtained against Indian thieves, and that official not having the strength of the police within the reservation, and very serious scruples against pillaging on a small and large scale, we do not think that very many prisoners hereafter will be taken and delivered to the Agent. It is a more equitable and equitable report.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

ADMIRAL PORTER WITH 5 IRON CLADS REACHES YAZOO PASS!

Farragut on Board the Hartford is Eight Miles Below Vicksburg!

Statement That the Rebels are Falling Back from Fredericksburg is Confirmed.

Families Leaving and Property Selling at a Ruinous Loss in Richmond.

The Water still Rushing Through the Lake Providence Canal.

A MONSTER GUNBOAT RUNS THE REBEL BATTERY AT HAINES' BLUFF.

Important Decisions of the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

A Spy to be Shot at Indianapolis.

GREAT DEMAND FOR CONTRABANDS BY FARMERS.

BURNSIDE'S RECEPTION AT CINCINNATI.

One Million Two Hundred Thousand 5-20's Taken in One Day.

False Prophets Concerning Negro Soldiers.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.
Lake Providence 17, via Cairo 24. A steamer one hundred feet wide came raging through the cut in the levee. A skiff with three or four sailors was carried furiously through the crevasse but no one injured, and the craft came out safely some three hundred feet below. It is rumored that Haines' Bluff has been captured and the Eighth Missouri sent to garrison it. If true it foreshadows the fall, or evacuation of Vicksburg.

Guerrillas constantly cut the telegraph between Cairo and Fayetteville. Quarrell is said to be preparing to attack Kansas City. The Lexington Union urges the utmost vigilance to suppress these guerrilla bands.

Marmaduke's retreat to Arkansas is confirmed.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.
Memphis, March 22.
The guerrillas captured and burned a wood train three miles from Grand Junction. It was effected by the removal of a rail, and throwing the cars off the track. Another train was following in its wake, containing paymaster Dittus, on his way to pay troops.

The engineer seeing the guerrillas, backed out, and under fire ran back to Bolivar. A car force was sent after them from Bolivar.

FROM MADISON.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.
Madison, March 25.
The Supreme Court to-day unanimously affirmed the legality of the draft last fall, and also the right of the United States to draft foreign born persons, and the validity of the Wisconsin soldiers suffrage law.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

CONFIRMATION—TURN ABOUT AND WHEEL ABOUT—BURNSIDE'S PROGRAMME.
New York, March 25.
The Times' dispatch says refugees who arrived within our lines yesterday confirm the statement that the rebel army is falling back from Fredericksburg and being massed in defenses below Richmond. They state the entire force left at Fredericksburg on Sunday to have been only 8,000.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press.
WASHINGTON, March 24.
Seward is said to have received important dispatches to-day which were made the subject of a Cabinet meeting.

The Provost Marshal is making arrangements for a speedy enforcement of the regulations for the arrest of deserters.

The demand for five twenties continue enormous. One million two hundred thousand were taken to-day.

Government is informed that the leading rebels, even Judah P. Benjamin, are converting their available property into foreign exchange.

Even the enemies of the policy of arming the negroes begin to acknowledge that the expedition of the 1st South Carolina, into Florida, has already given the lie to their predictions of promiscuous rapine and murder, and has developed in blacks a soldierly quality.

YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press.
NEAR FORT GREENWOOD, MISS., March 19, VIA CAIRO, MARCH 25.
On Monday the 16th, we had a sharp engagement with the rebel battery. The Chillicothe was temporarily disabled and two men were wounded. The De Kalb was not hit. A ball passed through the parapet of a land battery on the Wilson, tearing away the right arm of private Wright Neal, 46th Indiana.

General Ross has ordered the Mississippi levee at the head of the Pass destroyed for a mile to drown the rebels out. General Ross went up the Tallahatchie about forty miles on the Wenona. They were fired into by the enemy concealed in bushes. She landed and burned a plantation in the vicinity of the outrage.

Information has been received that the rebels were about to send an expedition to cut off our retreat at the month of the Coldwater. The gunboat Petrel has been ordered to guard that point.

It is stated that the monster gunboat, Lafayette, succeeded in running the rebel battery at Haines' bluff on the Yazoo. Others will follow and go up to Greenwood and assist our fleet in Yazoo Pass.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press.
CINCINNATI, March 24.
General Burnside and staff arrived here this morning to assume command at once. In response to a serenade from the Newport Barracks band, he returned thanks for the gratifying reception with, and spoke encouragingly of the future prospects of our cause. He had felt in the darkest hours of his soldier life, that the right would prevail, and believed we had strength and ability to put down a rebellion which originated in fraud, deceit and ambition.

His speech was interrupted frequently by cheers, and some one asked what he was going to do with the buttresses; an ominous silence was the reply, when the General retired.

Low, Wallace was called out, and made a few appropriate remarks. He was glad Burnside was among us, and thought he was the right man in the right place. A thousand of Burnside's old troops will be here tomorrow.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.
St. Louis, March 24.
Contrabands are eagerly sought after by farmers and others. Ninety were sent to Keokuk Saturday, and another demand made for more. The Superintendent here expects to be able to supply all demands.

Guerrillas constantly cut the telegraph between Cairo and Fayetteville. Quarrell is said to be preparing to attack Kansas City. The Lexington Union urges the utmost vigilance to suppress these guerrilla bands.

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VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

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ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

Line has been out of order last night. East of La Crosse, prevented the receipt of our usual telegraphic report. It is so great a comfort to know what is transpiring in other countries, when nothing but trifling events are occurring here, that we are certain our readers will be disappointed, if this report is brief, to have them consist, as in this case, entirely of foreign news.

PLAYED OFF.

The dispatch liquidated yesterday morning, that the flagship Hartford, one of Farragut's fleet, had passed Fort Hudson, the rebel having been repulsed, and the Mississippi burned, tallies exactly with the report which appears in the New York papers of the 26th.

The first dispatch, printed in the Richmond papers of the 16th, announced that Admiral Farragut had attacked Port Hudson and had been repulsed; that the Mississippi was burned, and Farragut's flagship, the Hartford, disabled. No land forces were concerned in the attack.

The Richmond Whig of the 17th professes to give further details. It represents the bombardment as having begun at 2 o'clock, on the 14th, and that at midnight Admiral Farragut attempted to pass the rebel batteries, under cover of darkness. One gunboat succeeded in getting through. The Mississippi, as by the previous dispatch, was burned to the water's edge in front of the batteries; another large vessel was completely disabled, a third badly crippled, and the rest driven back.

This sounds dreadfully like our Cairo dispatch in yesterday's Press, and very much as if the other story by the way of New Orleans, over which the sensitive President, and his executive associates, were so impatient two or three days since, was another of those delinquent romances with which the Southern army are in the habit of beguiling the toll of their uneventful life among the crocodiles. Within a month Vicksburg has been at least three times taken by telegraph. Within the last fortnight, it has gone through such a series of evolutions, as by the way of Cairo, as to suggest a condition of chronic dysentery; and Yazoo City also has been captured every other day for a week, by a continued attack—of correspondents: Haines' bluff has been hideously caricatured by dispatches; armies of imaginary guerrillas have been surrendered to resistless squads of Unionists; and scores of rebel deeds have been annihilated by at least as many scores of loyal lies. This thing is pretty nearly played out.

There are a few of official romancing, sensational telegrams and lying bulletins. The bird has been caught so often with what has been called to have faith in substantial grain; and after our experience of the unreliability of correspondents and reports, it becomes a really serious question if Vicksburg should be taken in fact, or Yazoo City really captured, or Port Hudson actually passed or demolished, how the device the public are ever going to get out. Through the telegraphic dispatches? They have learned to laugh at them. Through bulletins from the War Department? No, you don't, gentlemen. Through army correspondence? No, sir, that sort of thing is played out.

ERILLY.

In an article in our yesterday's issue, at the hour of midnight, under the head of "Operations on the Mississippi," a paragraph necessary to the sense is omitted, and in the general confusion we are made to say, for example, after reference to operations on the west side of the Mississippi, "Lake Providence is connected by the bayous and streams mentioned in the dispatch this morning with the Yazoo." The sentence should read, "The Mississippi is connected," &c.

THE POLITICS IN FULLBLOOM.

The Copperhead Wing of the Democratic party, have hit upon an ingenious expedient for getting up Democratic meetings so as to secure something like unanimity of sentiment and exclude the obnoxious loyal element of the party. How this is done will be indicated by the following extract from the Chatfield Democrat.

A few days previous to Saturday last, we received a printed invitation to meet at five o'clock at the hall of the Farmers' county at Preston, Saturday the 14th inst., and as we were full to attend all such gatherings, of course we were present in big numbers. Judge of our surprise on arriving at the County seat to find the little village literally alive with good and true democrats from every part of the county.

Which "good and true democrats" also, as the Preston Republican intimates, by a "private verbal invitation," and were equally surprised to find so many of the "good and true" on hand. The purpose of this highly select and exclusive assemblage is indicated by the following resolution, introduced by J. S. McKenny, editor of the Chatfield Democrat, and passed, he says, but all unanimously.

Resolved, That this meeting is in favor of peace, instead of war, to settle our national difficulties so let it be recorded.

Another Peace meeting was held about the same time in the town of Harmony in the same county in pursuance of a public announcement, when a series of Copperhead, Peace and Armistice resolutions were offered and promptly voted down by an overwhelming majority. Loyal resolutions were substituted and were approved by a nearly unanimous vote.

WHO IS GOVERNOR?

Editors of the St. Paul Press:

To this question, I think I correctly answer, Alexander Ramsey.

Section 3, article 5, State Constitution, prescribes the qualifications of Governor and Lieutenant Governor in express terms.

"Each shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, and shall have been a bona fide resident of the State for one year next preceding his election. Both shall be citizens of the United States."

The Legislature by an enactment have attempted to add a further qualification, to wit: "No member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States or this State, shall execute the office of Governor." Section 11, chapter 5, Statutes of Minnesota. This enactment, I maintain, is repugnant to the Constitutional provision and therefore void.

The important question here is, was it the intention of the framers of the Constitution to prescribe the qualifications of Governor or to invest the Legislature with that power and limitations? The Constitution, it will be found, studiously prescribes the qualifications of the heads of the three departments of our Government, to wit: the legislative, executive, and judicial, not as contained by "Tyro" in his review of this subject, to limit legislative discretion in the matter, but to prevent legislative interference on this point; it being intended that each of these departments should be independent, (see Article 3 Constitution) it was the obvious policy of the framers of the Constitution to render them independent of each other as far as the purpose of Government will allow, and therefore it was not expedient to allow the legislative department to dictate the qualifications of the executive or the judiciary. Such a power in the hands of the legislative would have a tendency to render the executive or judiciary subordinate to the Legislature, and frustrate the design or plan of the Constitution. Further, the Constitution having in express terms prescribed the qualifications of the executive, by implication, no other qualifications can be required, and the familiar rule of construction, "expressum facit cessante tacito" applies. In other words, another expressed cause that to cease which otherwise might be implied from silence on the subject. And with respect to the provision of the legislature in question, it was specially contemplated in the constitution, it seems to me, that no such qualification should attach to the executive, for the reason, that such a qualification is prescribed in the Constitution with respect to the judiciary and legislative, the members of which department are, by express terms, forbidden to hold office under the State. See 11, Art. 5, Sec. 9, Art. 10, Constitution: whereas with respect to the executive no such prohibition is proscribed. The inference is irresistible that such a qualification was not intended to apply to the executive, or otherwise it would have been so expressed as in the other cases.

It is not maintained by "Tyro" that such a power is given to the legislature by any expression in the constitution, how then does it arise by implication? Upon what is such implication founded? Not solely out of or upon the constitutional organization of the legislature itself, because the executive is independent of the legislature, and there is no more reason to say that the legislature merely because it is the legislature, has implicitly the power to prescribe qualifications for the executive, than the executive has implicitly the power to prescribe qualifications for the members of the legislature. Such a doctrine might apply to the British Parliament because it was deemed the sovereign and omnipotent power of the kingdom, but certainly is not applicable to our State Government. Not only so, but the Constitution is divided into three "distinct" departments.

If "Tyro" is right, the legislature may require the Governor to be fifty years of age, to have resided in the State over ten years, to be elected from a certain county, render him ineligible for a second term, &c. Such, it seems to me was not the design of the Constitution. With respect to the caution which courts should exercise in approaching constitutional questions of this description, or as to the sacred character of legislative enactments, or "the dignity which hedges" the legislature, particularly of modern times, I have nothing to say—further than that the Constitution is to be construed according to its true intent and meaning, and if found to be repugnant to the statute, the statute and not the constitution, must give way.

I give my vote on the side of the learned Attorney General.

"CONSTITUTION."

How General Blunt's Soldiers Feel.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press.

The following extract I have copied from a letter to-day received from an officer from the Army of the South-western frontier.

"Give the Democrats of the North a lesson in the art of war, and tell them that if they try their machinations they bring slavery on the country in the logical course of things, the next thing will be a military despotism, and then if they want that, and refuse to sustain this war, that we who are in the army will stand our ground. Thus far the civil power has no role. If it cannot govern, the military power will. If a Constitutional President cannot have control for the term, a military dictator can, and will most assuredly; and if the old dog goes down, it will go with a crash that will be the crash of doom for some of them. In the army here, Democracy is synonymous with treason."

R. M. CHITTENDEN.

State News.

WINONA COUNTY.

TRANSFER OF A RAILROAD CHARTER.

The transfer of the charter for constructing a railroad to connect Winona with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, on the east side of the Mississippi River, heretofore owned by the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, as above stated. We are informed that the charter was sold by citizens of Winona, by whom it has been assigned to the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, as above stated. We are informed that the charter was sold by citizens of Winona, by whom it has been assigned to the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, as above stated. We are informed that the charter was sold by citizens of Winona, by whom it has been assigned to the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, as above stated.

What is believed that the road, which is to be built, will be graded, ready for the iron, by the close of next autumn, and a strong effort will be made to put the line in complete running order before the first of January.

WHEAT IN STORE IN WINONA.—By careful inquiry among the grain dealers we have ascertained the quantity of grain in store in Winona, on the 16th of March last, to be as follows:

Wheat	Barley	Oats	Hay
42,500 bushels	1,200 bushels	1,200 bushels	1,200 bushels

Total quantity of grain in store, 45,900 bushels. From our records of last year, we find that on the 1st day of March, 1862, the amount of wheat in store in this city was 43,000 bushels. This would indicate a slight falling off in receipts during the past year. From the fact that there have been much larger this year than last, we must infer from this decrease one of two things: either that the crop of 1862 was lighter than that of 1862 or else that more of it was marketed before the close of navigation. The latter supposition is more plausible of the two.

The number of dressed hogs purchased in this market during the winter, by other than butchers, was, according to our information, and the estimate may be considered very nearly correct, 8,000. This is in excess of the purchases of any former year.

ROCK COUNTY.

LAND BUYERS.—There seems to be a prospect of a large demand for farming lands in Western Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and still more Eastern States. Early this year, there has been an unusual number of sales in this vicinity, and the prices are considerably in advance of last year. Men who are in debt and who have more land than they can use will do well to sell a portion, and thus relieve themselves from embarrassment and all other critics to our community.

SPEECH OF COL. GEORGE.—We were unable to attend the meeting at Waseca on Saturday evening, but had the pleasure to read a report of the speech of Col. George, from some of the friends in attendance, but have been disappointed. We are told that the lecture was well received, though we are sure to hear that but few of the anti-war democrats were present. The Col. himself prevented him from speaking at length, and he was obliged to make more strongly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion should be subdued. We trust that his visit to this city will have the effect to modify the views of some of his former democratic associates.

THE NEW REVENUE BILL.

We have carefully compiled a table giving the new stamp duties on various notes and drafts, which we herewith submit. All the tables we have seen contain important errors, but we trust that this will be found correct. Under twenty dollars all notes are free; memoranda checks are stamped with notes, and pay the same amount. The stamps on notes and drafts on time up to 30 days, including grace, is the same.

NEW RATES FOR PROMISSORY NOTES.

AMOUNT OF REQUIRED STAMP.

ANY NOTE OR DRAFT.

Over \$100,000, 10¢

250,000, 20¢

500,000, 30¢

1,000,000, 40¢

1,500,000, 50¢

2,000,000, 60¢

2,500,000, 70¢

3,000,000, 80¢

3,500,000, 90¢

4,000,000, 1.00

4,500,000, 1.10

5,000,000, 1.20

5,500,000, 1.30

6,000,000, 1.40

6,500,000, 1.50

7,000,000, 1.60

7,500,000, 1.70

8,000,000, 1.80

8,500,000, 1.90

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NUMBER 85.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1863.

NUMBER 87.

The Saint Paul Press.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which will not be elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

The pressure of mail and telegraph news upon our columns this morning, prevents our usual summary of events.

THE COPPERHEAD NOMINATION.

The representatives of the ragtag and bobtail element of our population met yesterday in Market Hall under the auspices of the Copperhead organization, and nominated a set of city officers whose total incapacity and general unfitness for the positions assigned them would be disgraced to any other body of men than that to which they owe their nomination. But the stream cannot be expected to rise higher than its source. It is a law of political as well as physical generation that like begets like, and these men are, perhaps, on the whole, considered in their negative characteristics, as to what they are not, as fairly representative of the class or classes of men upon whose votes their election depends, as any who could have been selected.

It will be seen that they did not carry out their original intention to put one of the blatant and branded class of Copperheads on their ticket for Mayor, only because they dare not offer so rank an insult to public sentiment; and they have, therefore, chosen for that position a mild, inoffensive, sedentary, and so far as municipal affairs are concerned—a notoriously incapable and ornamental young gentleman, whose political antecedents or opinions are not considered of sufficient public importance to be an obstacle to his general support by his party, nor sufficiently decided, it is hoped, to form an insuperable barrier to his being used, if elected, to promote the views of his more virile Copperhead associates.

Mr. Warren's speech, which we have not to-day room to publish, is, to be sure, unequivocally loyal in tone, and in this respect contrasts very favorably with a recent effusion of his in the Episcopal Convention in New York, during the dark days of last October, when a little gentleness and conservative recreancy to the National flag was less unpopular than now, and is even more at variance with the still more recent public and deliberate avowals of the Ward politicians to which he owes his nomination. We are very willing to credit his speech, as a guarantee of his own sentiments at the time it was made, but we are sorry that we cannot regard it as in any sense an exposition of the views and principles of those who have put him forward, with these fair words in his mouth to trick loyal men into an adhesion to the Copperhead organization. They have not authorized him to repudiate their disloyalty—and the disloyal element which dominates in that organization—now sinking into a temporary silence—deserves a severer rebuke than would be implied in the election of so soft and unstable a convert from their views. Let that rebuke be given by the people in an overwhelming response to the Union call we publish in another place.

MINNESOTA INDIAN AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

In a private letter dated Washington, March 29th, Governor Ramsey says:

I have consulted with Judge Usher, the Secretary of the Interior, in reference to the condemned Indians as I had previously with the President.

He says that the President is so averse to further executions, that he does not like to press the matter and suggests the propriety of sending them to Florida, or some other locality so remote that by no possibility could any one of them return. I objected to sending them to the Cherokee country, as they might find their way back.

The Sioux will be located in territory adjoining the Yanon Sioux Reservation on the Missouri. Every measure will be taken to remove the Sioux at the earliest possible day. The people of our frontier may rest assured of this. The Winnabagoes will follow the Sioux out of the State, as soon as their case can be reached after the latter are attended to.

Is the list of casualties during the cavalry engagement under Gen. Averill, on the 17th, full particulars of which we have already published, we find the name of Lieut. Hayden, 1st Minnesota, among the prisoners taken by the enemy. Lieut. Hayden was probably on detached service, as the 1st is not given among the regiments engaged.

Gen. Burnside has received a dispatch that the reported number of rebels under Breckinridge advancing on Danville, is greatly overstated. The dispatch does not put the number over 2,500. We believe it is the impression that no such force of rebel cavalry and infantry could have possibly come through Western or Eastern Tennessee or Southern Kentucky on account of the condition of the roads and the want of transportation, provisions, fodder, &c.

It is not likely that Major Gen. Milroy will be assigned to the command of West Virginia, the loyal people of that section of country having asked for him.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

The Rebel Sevastopol Flanked.

New Strategic Position Between Yazoo City and Haines' Bluff.

THE CITY BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

The mails bring us important details of the reported movements on the Yazoo which were dropped from our dispatches during the suspension of telegraphic communication of Thursday and Friday. The *St. Louis Democrat* of March 24th, learns from a gentleman just from Vicksburg, that the steamer *Diligent*, with the Eighth Missouri, had succeeded in entering Yazoo river above Haines' Bluff. Her course was through Cypress bayou, which debouches into the Yazoo opposite Johnson's plantation, where General Sherman's troops landed last December; thence through Steele's bayou into the Sunflower, which empties into the Yazoo twenty miles above Haines' Bluff. The *Diligent* was accompanied by a light gunboat. As soon as it was found possible to get through four iron clads followed.

Our informant also says that—thousand men have gone up before this. Our force can thus be placed between Haines' Bluff and Yazoo City which will enable us to operate in the rear of the former position, and bring the latter between two fires. It is also believed that our fleet can navigate the bayous and enter the Yazoo above Yazoo Pass, by which means our gunboats can co-operate with our forces at Greenwood, then throw their combined strength against Yazoo City, reduce Fort Pemberton, and flank the rebel position. Being thus turned, Vicksburg will undoubtedly be evacuated. The batteries at Haines' Bluff were built to sweep down the river, and are powerless against an attack from above.

The Memphis papers of the Sunday previous, report another canal or cut-off being opened from the Mississippi, fifty miles below Helena into Deer river, from Washington lake and into Sunflower river, by which access to Yazoo City and Haines' Bluff can be had. This, probably, was the route of Porter's expedition. A Washington despatch of the 24th says:

The startling intelligence received tonight from the Yazoo river explains the mysterious rumors which prevailed in this city yesterday, relative to movements in the siege of Vicksburg. It now appears that the passage of Fort Pemberton was not the only plan relied on to bring about the success of the expedition. I have the best of reasons for asserting that the government has for days past been in possession of advice from Commodore Porter, which show that the demonstration action of our fleet at the mouth of the Tallahatchie, was merely a feint to distract the rebel attention, and give the remainder of our forces time to operate at another and more important point with the success now announced.

The news received, and which puts such a different face to affairs on the Yazoo, is that one of our steamers, the *Diligent*, having on board one regiment of volunteers, has entered Yazoo river above Haines' Bluff, via the Cypress and Steele's bayous. Other iron-clads and a large number of troops followed, which will be placed between Haines' Bluff and Yazoo City, thus flanking the latter, and rendering the fall of Vicksburg certain.

From St. Louis dispatches of the 27th, we take the following: The Memphis *Bulletin* of Wednesday evening says, the Yazoo Pass expedition has returned since meeting the opposition at Fort Pemberton. The Chillicothe is much injured. The returning expedition met Gen. Quimby's force about 60 miles from the Mississippi, going to reinforce them. A conference was held by the commanders of the returning and advancing fleets, who agreed to abandon the Pass.

They were going to take the New Sunflower route. Three of Porter's fleet had gone up the Yazoo. Yazoo city is strongly fortified.

—James T. Brady is stumping Connecticut against the Copperheads. He made a speech at Stamford last Wednesday evening, which is the ablest exposure of the absurdity of the Copperhead hiss of "Peace," which has yet been made from the Democratic point of view.

—The Government has received additional information going to show the sore straits to which the rebels are reduced. This time the news comes through Baltimore bankers of rebel affiliation, and relates to the utter ruin of the finances of the Confederacy, and the utter want of supplies for public or private use.

—A detachment of the 11th Illinois cavalry returned to Bethel, Tennessee, on the 14th, bringing six guerrillas, said to belong to Captain White's gang lately operating in the vicinity of Ripley and Lippalee counties, Mississippi. Among the number is S. B. Rogers, lieutenant and horse thief in general, and who has taken the oath of allegiance half a dozen times. Our cavalry came upon the guerrillas at Hat-chie river, surprised them, and drove them, after a spirited fight. One rebel was killed, six prisoners were taken, with twenty horses, a number of saddles and other property. We had two wounded—one severely.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Reported Capture of Greenwood on the Yazoo River.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ATTEMPT TO PASS PORT HUDSON.

Report of General Saxton Concerning the Negro Expedition.

The Gigantic Invasion of Kentucky a Failure.

Federal Officers to be Re-leased Notwithstanding Davis' Proclamation.

General Sherman Reaches Haines' Bluff and sends for Reinforcements.

Grenada, Mississippi, said to be in our Possession.

Confirmation and Re-confirmation of Starvation Reports.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

Richmond papers of yesterday contain full descriptions of the loss of the rebel steamer *Georgiana*, off Charleston harbor. She was a powerful 407 tons and 150 horse power iron-clad. The steamer was much more formidable than the *Alabama*. She had on board a battery of twelve Whitworth guns of superior quality.

These people are rapidly increasing. An estimate upon the basis of a careful return, is that the army of the Potomac is receiving acquisitions from this source at the rate of two or three regiments weekly.

[*Times Special.*] It is whispered in speculative circles that correspondence is proceeding between our government and that of France upon the subject of letting tobacco and cotton belonging to French merchants in Richmond, Charleston, New Orleans and Mobile be exported.

[*Herald's Special.*] Information received from the Army of the Potomac shows that it is in splendid physical and moral condition. Outposts of our army in front of this city are daily approached by numbers of refugees from the South. Many come in absolutely destitute, half-naked and half starved. Under recent orders they are compelled to turn back or await permission from the department here to enter our lines.

These people are rapidly increasing. A general Court Martial has convicted Gen. B. Tyler of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline in making official reports of the part taken by his brigade in the battle of Fredericksburg to the Governor of Pennsylvania without proper authority, and publishing the same in the *Harrisburg Telegraph*. On a number of other charges he was found not guilty. He is sentenced to be reprimanded, and to serve the remainder of his term in the army.

On the night of the 18th she tried to run into Charleston through Mott's channel. The alarm was given by her yacht attached to the *Walack*, which fired into her, and the *Wissachick* perceiving her, opened such a heavy fire on her that she was obliged to turn back. She was then ordered to be destroyed. Upon this the *Wissachick* ceased firing, but the captain of the *Georgiana*, taking advantage of the cessation of our fire, pointed his vessel towards the shore, which was quite dark, and succeeded in running her aground. All on board escaped to the shore. The rebels brought their guns to bear from the beach. Captain Lusk, however, was injured. The vessel could not be saved, determined to destroy her, which he did, by setting her on fire.

The Navy Department, up to one o'clock to-day, had received no confirmation of the late report from Cairo, that six iron clads and twenty transports, with 15,000 men, had passed through the Vicksburg cut-off, and that Fort Greenwood had been surprised and captured.

REBELLIES, LIES, &c., FROM REBEL SOURCES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, MARCH 28.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 27th inst., notes the execution by hanging of Capt. M. De Hart of Arkansas, who was captured by Lieut. Herron to clear the White River District of Ingraham's guerrilla bands.

The Railroad bridge over the Halster at Zollicoffer, Tennessee, which was destroyed by the Union army has been repaired and trains are now running.

Vicksburg, March 25.—Two of the enemy's gunboats attempted to pass down the river this morning when our batteries opened upon them. One was sunk opposite our batteries; the other was badly riddled and now lies opposite the canal latrine. It is expected the latter will be sunk. She was set on fire, but was extinguished. The firing of our batteries was splendid, almost every shot taking effect.

JACKSON, Miss., March 25.

To S. Cooper, Adjutant General, Richmond:

The following was received this morning from Gen. Stevenson, Vicksburg, 25.

Four boats came to the turn at Sunrise this morning. Two of them attempted to pass our batteries. One was sunk with all on board, and the other lies at the mouth of the canal apparently disabled.

S. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

MOBILE, March 25, via Vicksburg, 25.

On Saturday morning Col. Ferguson commanding the battery at the Junction of Deep Creek, and Sunflower river twenty-five miles above its junction with the Yazoo repulsed the enemy and destroyed three gunboats and drove the balance back. Col. Ferguson has sufficient force to hold the enemy in check and recommends that reinforcements be sent in the rear of the enemy to cut off his retreat.

The movement on the part of the enemy was to flank our batteries on Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo.

MOBILE, March 25.

The Jackson *Appeal* says the repulse of the enemy in their attempts to enter Sunflower river, has been ascertained. The fleet was driven back and a large number of barges captured.

The enemy are reported to have made another advance towards Fort Pemberton, with increased strength. Every effort will be made to defeat them, as the importance of holding this position is fully appreciated by our authorities.

GREENADA OURS—REACTION IN INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, March 30.

The rebel raid in Kentucky has proved a failure.

The *Commercial's* Murfreesboro special says the rebels report 15,000 Federals at Savannah, Tennessee; that Grenada is in our possession, and that Grant's forces are surrounding Vicksburg.

The *Gazette's* Indianapolis special says there has been a great reaction in public sentiment in Indiana since the adjournment of the Legislature. No doubts are entertained but that the conscription law will be readily enforced.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI EXPLAINED.

NEW YORK, March 30.

It appears that the Mississippi was the last in the line of the fleet which attempted to pass Port Hudson the night of the 14th. In going up she was struck by 3 or 4 shots, and only slightly damaged, but when near the centre of the range of batteries, the smoke and steam of the vessels in advance and the batteries so enveloped the ship, that the pilot lost the right bank of the river. For forty minutes she was exposed to a terrific fire from all the batteries. During this time she fired 250 rounds, but her guns became nearly dismounted, her port holes on the starboard side knocked into one, 25 or 30 men killed, 4 wounded, the ship riddled with shot and there was no prospect of her ever floating again. Capt. Smith gave orders for her abandonment.

During all the time she was under fire there was no particular excitement on board. The crew were told to load and fire at the batteries as rapidly as possible, and did so long as there was a gun to fire.

After the order to abandon her was given, boats were lowered, the wounded men put in first, and the crew filled the boats. Many jumped overboard, expecting to swim ashore. Some were picked up by boats, and a few are supposed to have been drowned.

Those who reached the levee were taken off by the Essex to the number of fifty or sixty.

When the troops were all off the ship Capt. Smith and Lieut. Derby sprinkled gunpowder in the stream, setting it on fire. The Captain of the *Essex* fired her forward and the Captain and Lieutenant pulled for the Essex. The Mississippi was so soon wrapped in flames and the fire presently reached her magazine, blowing her up.

THE CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER—WANTS CONFIRMATION.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

Admiral Dupont, in a dispatch to the Navy Department, dated the 21st, states much important news, the destruction of the large English iron steamers *Georgiana*, which, he says, was brought over by a retired British officer, intended for the Confederate navy, to be officered in Charleston.

On the night of the 18th she tried to run into Charleston through Mott's channel. The alarm was given by her yacht attached to the *Walack*, which fired into her, and the *Wissachick* perceiving her, opened such a heavy fire on her that she was obliged to turn back. She was then ordered to be destroyed. Upon this the *Wissachick* ceased firing, but the captain of the *Georgiana*, taking advantage of the cessation of our fire, pointed his vessel towards the shore, which was quite dark, and succeeded in running her aground. All on board escaped to the shore. The rebels brought their guns to bear from the beach. Captain Lusk, however, was injured. The vessel could not be saved, determined to destroy her, which he did, by setting her on fire.

The Navy Department, up to one o'clock to-day, had received no confirmation of the late report from Cairo, that six iron clads and twenty transports, with 15,000 men, had passed through the Vicksburg cut-off, and that Fort Greenwood had been surprised and captured.

REBELLIES, LIES, &c., FROM REBEL SOURCES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, MARCH 28.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 27th inst., notes the execution by hanging of Capt. M. De Hart of Arkansas, who was captured by Lieut. Herron to clear the White River District of Ingraham's guerrilla bands.

The Railroad bridge over the Halster at Zollicoffer, Tennessee, which was destroyed by the Union army has been repaired and trains are now running.

Vicksburg, March 25.—Two of the enemy's gunboats attempted to pass down the river this morning when our batteries opened upon them. One was sunk opposite our batteries; the other was badly riddled and now lies opposite the canal latrine. It is expected the latter will be sunk. She was set on fire, but was extinguished. The firing of our batteries was splendid, almost every shot taking effect.

JACKSON, Miss., March 25.

To S. Cooper, Adjutant General, Richmond:

The following was received this morning from Gen. Stevenson, Vicksburg, 25.

Four boats came to the turn at Sunrise this morning. Two of them attempted to pass our batteries. One was sunk with all on board, and the other lies at the mouth of the canal apparently disabled.

S. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

MOBILE, March 25, via Vicksburg, 25.

On Saturday morning Col. Ferguson commanding the battery at the Junction of Deep Creek, and Sunflower river twenty-five miles above its junction with the Yazoo repulsed the enemy and destroyed three gunboats and drove the balance back. Col. Ferguson has sufficient force to hold the enemy in check and recommends that reinforcements be sent in the rear of the enemy to cut off his retreat.

The movement on the part of the enemy was to flank our batteries on Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo.

MOBILE, March 25.

The Jackson *Appeal* says the repulse of the enemy in their attempts to enter Sunflower river, has been ascertained. The fleet was driven back and a large number of barges captured.

The enemy are reported to have made another advance towards Fort Pemberton, with increased strength. Every effort will be made to defeat them, as the importance of holding this position is fully appreciated by our authorities.

GREENADA OURS—REACTION IN INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, March 30.

The rebel raid in Kentucky has proved a failure.

The *Commercial's* Murfreesboro special says the rebels report 15,000 Federals at Savannah, Tennessee; that Grenada is in our possession, and that Grant's forces are surrounding Vicksburg.

The *Gazette's* Indianapolis special says there has been a great reaction in public sentiment in Indiana since the adjournment of the Legislature. No doubts are entertained but that the conscription law will be readily enforced.

DETAILS OF THE ATTEMPT TO PASS PORT HUDSON.

NEW YORK, March 30.

In the Supreme Court to-day, the will of Commodore Levy, bequeathing the Monticello, was declared null and void. New Orleans advices state that on the approach of Banks' forces the rebels retired to Port Hudson.

Col. Clark, of Gen. Bank's staff, was severely wounded in the leg while reconnoitering. The man who shot him was subsequently killed.

Gen. Banks was at New Orleans on the 23d. On the return of the army to Baton Rouge, he issued a general order, announcing that the entire object of the expedition was accomplished, and that it was a complete success. The movement is understood to have been a mere diversion to enable Farragut's fleet to pass the batteries and not the reduction of Port Hudson.

It is said information was received by Gen. Grover, that the rebels were about to attack Baton Rouge which rendered a retrograde movement advisable. Our fleet now is two miles beyond Baton Rouge, the Essex being near Port Hudson. The rebel force there is said to number about 20,000.

Report says that the Mississippi before her destruction had passed 2 rebel batteries which opened on her except 1 gun and the *Richmond*, which had passed Port Hudson returned, and mistaking her for a rebel gunboat which might have come out of one of the bayous, fired on her, so that she nearly swept her decks.

This was not discovered till she was aground, when her destruction was inevitable.

A semi-official account of the naval engagement says, after the arrival of the army from Baton Rouge and the skirmishes of Saturday afternoon, Admiral Farragut's fleet, which was at anchor five or six miles below Port Hudson, prepared to pass the batteries. The signal for the advance was made at half-past nine—a beacon star-light night. The *Harriet*, with the *Albatross* alongside, took the lead and successfully passed the batteries, but with what damage we are not informed, as there had, of course, been no communication with them since their passage.

The *Richmond* and *Genesee* followed. The *Richmond* was exposed to the fire of all the batteries, and received a shot through her steam drum, and was obliged to fall back out of range. Her loss was three men killed and seven wounded. Lieut. Commanding Boyd Cummings was mortally wounded.

A shot from the batteries took off his left leg below the knee, and the same shot passed through the smoke stack of the gunboat. He died on the 17th at noon.

Monongahela and Kineo went up next in order. Capt. McKinstry on the *Monongahela* was standing on the bridge, when it was shot away from under, and he was seriously injured. It is reported that in his case amputation of one leg will be necessary.

The entire loss of the *Monongahela* was seven killed and twenty-one wounded. Three men killed and seven wounded, her rigging badly cut, her rudder post shot away, a hawser was entangled about her propeller and she became unmanageable and was obliged to draw back out of the fire. The *Monongahela* also fell back. The loss on board the *Kineo*, if any, was not reported.

The side-wheel gunboat *Genesee* was somewhat damaged and also fell back. The amount of damage on board this boat is unknown.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.

The *Journal* learns from credible sources that two divisions of rebel infantry crossed the Cumberland yesterday at Stagg's Ferry near Watling, Pulaski county. Headquarters have received no notice of it.

Frankfort and Lexington are under martial law. All is quiet in that vicinity. No news from Danville to-day.

CONSCRIPTION—RUMORS DENIED.

NEW YORK, March 29.

The *Mercury's* Washington dispatch says immediately after the Connecticut election, orders will be issued to conscript 200,000 men.

Herald dispatch says there is no reliable foundation for reports that the rebels have a large force in the Shenandoah valley. Halleck believes the report was started by the inhabitants with a view to stampede federal soldiers in the vicinity.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, March 29.

The *Mercury* has a special Cairo despatch to the effect that the rise in the Mississippi has flooded the peninsula, and there is 15 feet of water in the cut-off. A fleet of six iron clads and twenty transports had passed through carrying 15,000 men. They are to go with Admiral Farragut the object is kept secret.

It is thought they will attack Port Hudson.

Another despatch states that a report has been received announcing the complete success of the expedition under Generals Ross and Quimby and Admiral Porter. It is stated that Greenwood has been captured with all the rebel force. No particulars.

KEOKUK FIRE IN RICHMOND—REBELS FORTIFYING.

NEW YORK, March 30.

A Fortress Monroe letter of the 28th, reports the safe arrival of the iron clad *Keokuk* at Port Royal, and also that an extensive fire in Richmond two weeks since destroyed nearly 100,000 bushels of corn. Also that the James river is being strongly fortified by the rebels.

Port Powhatan is being cased with rail road iron. The rebel force between the blackwater and Richmond numbers nearly 30,000.

ANOTHER CAPTURE BY GREENHEADS.

KANSAS CITY, March 29.

Further particulars of the capture of the steamer *Sam Gatty* yesterday by guerrillas, state that nine negroes and two wounded soldiers were killed; a third was wounded, who escaped to Independence. The amount of money taken was \$20,000, of which \$600 belonged to the boat.

The guerrillas had intended to destroy the boat, but finally allowed her to proceed.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS, PORT HUDSON AND MILTON HEAD.

NEW YORK, March 30.

The steamer *New Brunswick* from New Orleans the 23d, has arrived here. Gen. Grover's forces returned to the vicinity of Baton Rouge with 350 bales of cotton, about 1,500 bbls. of sugar and 3,000 bbls. of molasses. More could be readily obtained.

Capt. Youngblood, chief of Gen. Gardner's staff and five members of the relief signal corps were captured. Youngblood says the rebels have a force in reserve which can readily be thrown in Port Hudson or Vicksburg.

Dobley's brigade was encamped at the head of Profit Island.

The *Harford* and *Albatross* were the only vessels that passed Port Hudson.

The destruction of the Mississippi is confirmed. Sixty-four of the crew are missing, forty-two of whom are prisoners. The rest are believed to be killed. Among the prisoners is Capt. Fontaine of the marines. The *New Orleans Era* of the 22nd reports the receipt of 2,000 bales of cotton during the past week which has been concealed for months.

A letter from Milton Head the 26th says this morning all the monitors, numbering six, also several gunboats and schooners left this port. The *Ericsson* has just arrived with a floating machine to clear the channel of torpedoes, &c.

SITUATION OF THE REBELS AT FREDERICKSBURG.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, March 29, 1863.

The enemy's pickets are visible for several miles, but their line of troops display themselves but very little. The main body of the rebel army lies back about 15 miles from Fredericksburg. A large force was recently sent and arrived near Port Royal. Yesterday a Lieutenant and three Sergeants, all from one company, came into our lines and hundreds of others would come, but for difficulties in crossing the Rappahannock. Deserters report great suffering in the rebel army and much disaffection among the troops.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, March 30.

A Hilton Head letter to the *Philadelphia Press* gives a description of the torpedo removals invented by Ericson for which the expedition against Charleston, has been delayed. The monitors to be engaged are the *Passaic*, *Patapsco*, *Weehawken*, *Nahant*, *Catskill*, *Nantuxet*, *Montauk* and *Keokuk*, also the frigates *Ironclad*. The report that the *Montauk* was injured by the explosion of a torpedo, in Ogeechee river is untrue. So is the report that Fort Sumter is iron-clad.

RECAPTURE OF DANVILLE—REBELS AT TULLAHOMA.

CINCINNATI, March 30.

Parson Brownlow has arrived from Tennessee, and reports that the rebels are concentrating all their infantry, formerly in Tennessee, at Tullahoma, while their cavalry has made a diversion to Eastern Kentucky, hoping to draw forces from Rosecrans, and that reinforcements are arriving daily at Tullahoma from Virginia.

Gen. Gilmore crossed the Kentucky river in force yesterday, recaptured Danville, and is driving the rebels in the direction of Crab Orchard.

SHERMAN AT HAINES' BLUFF.

CAIRO, March 29.

Memphis papers of the 27th confirm yesterday's

